### U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 5



# Final Close-Out Report for the Evergreen Manor Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site Roscoe Township, Winnebago County, Illinois

November 2012

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Date:

Richard C. Karl, Director

**Superfund Division** 

11-8-12



### FINAL CLOSE-OUT REPORT EVERGREEN MANOR GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION SITE ROSCOE TOWNSHIP, WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

### I. INTRODUCTION

This Final Close-Out Report documents that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has completed all response actions for the Evergreen Manor Groundwater Contamination Site in accordance with *Close Out Procedures for National Priorities List Sites* (OSWER Directive 9320.2-22).

### II. SUMMARY OF SITE CONDITIONS

### Background

The Evergreen Manor Groundwater Contamination Site is a narrow, two-mile long area of low-level groundwater contamination discovered in 1990 when a mortgage company required a homeowner to sample his well. It is located in Winnebago County, Illinois, just north of the Village of Roscoe (Figure 1). The primary contaminants at the site included trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE), with low levels of other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) also detected.

Between 1990 and 1994 the Illinois Department of Public Health and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) sampled 267 residential wells. 203 of these properties had contaminated well water, with 108 homes having contamination above drinking water standards. The contamination was linked to former waste disposal areas at three companies located near the intersection of Route 251 and Rockton Road:

- A landfill at AAA Disposal granted closure by IEPA in 1977 and subsequently purchased by Waste Management for use as a transfer station;
- A septic field and five underground storage tanks at Regal-Beloit closed under an IEPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act program in 1987; and
- A wastewater lagoon at Ecolab removed under IEPA oversight in 1979.

The site was proposed for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL) on July 28, 1999, but was subsequently addressed as a Superfund alternative (SA) site. The SA approach uses the same investigation and cleanup process and standards that are used for sites listed on the NPL. The remedial objective for the Evergreen Manor Groundwater Contamination Site is the restoration of contaminated groundwater to beneficial use as drinking water supply. The cleanup standards for all site-related groundwater contaminants are federal drinking water Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

### **Removal Action**

In May 1999 Waste Management, Regal-Beloit, and Ecolab signed a \$2.1 million Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) to finance a non-time-critical removal action that connected 281 residences in the area to the North Park Public Water District. EPA completed the public water hookup in 1999 and 2000. Private wells at the affected homes were abandoned according to state code.

### Remedial Action

EPA began a remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) in 2000 to evaluate the remaining groundwater contamination at the site and develop final cleanup options. The RI/FS indicated that groundwater contamination was naturally attenuating and would attain cleanup standards by 2015. A Record of Decision (ROD) for monitored natural attenuation (MNA) with institutional controls (ICs) and contingency actions was issued in September 2003 to address the residual groundwater contamination at the site. EPA developed the following Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) based on current and anticipated land and groundwater use:

- Return the groundwater to a useable source of drinking water;
- Minimize the spread of groundwater contaminants;
- Prevent the public from using the contaminated groundwater as a source of drinking water until the groundwater is restored to drinking water standards;
- Ensure that new and existing private wells are not impacted by the groundwater contamination during the groundwater cleanup;
- Verify that potential site-related risks from the vapor intrusion pathway remain below a
  total excess lifetime cancer risk of 1 x 10<sup>-4</sup> and a non-cancer hazard index of 1.0; and
- Ensure that contaminated groundwater does not impact the Rock River.

To achieve these RAOs, the 2003 ROD required the following remedial actions:

- Natural attenuation to restore the groundwater to MCLs and Illinois Primary Drinking Water Standards (35 IAC Part 611) for TCE, PCE, and other site-related chemicals;
- Development of an appropriate groundwater sampling network;
- Long-term groundwater monitoring to track the progress of natural attenuation and ensure protectiveness;
- Residential well and vapor intrusion monitoring, as needed;
- Implementation of local government controls to limit the use of contaminated groundwater as a water supply until cleanup goals are met; and
- Development of contingency actions if monitoring identifies the need for modifications or changes in the remedy.

Under a 2004 AOC, Waste Management and Ecolab conducted the Remedial Design (RD) separate from the Remedial Action (RA) in order to determine whether vapor intrusion was a valid concern at the site. No groundwater samples from the February 2006 RD investigation were found to exceed screening levels specified in the Region 5 vapor intrusion guidance. As a result, the implementation of the RA was allowed to proceed without vapor monitoring.

Waste Management and Ecolab implemented the remedy for the site under a February 26, 2009 Consent Decree (CD) for RA and cost recovery. Regal-Beloit was respondent to a separate February 23, 2009 CD for cost recovery only. The RA was conducted pursuant to a Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) developed by the Settling Defendants in August 2007 and approved by EPA in October 2007.

The RAWP required one year of quarterly groundwater monitoring to determine whether there were seasonal variations in contaminant concentrations, followed by two additional annual

sampling events. The Settling Defendants conducted four quarterly sampling events from May 2009 to March 2010 and two additional annual sampling events in fall 2010 and fall 2011. The Settling Defendants submitted their Remedial Action Completion and Certification Report on May 3, 2012, which EPA approved on June 28, 2012. An on-site final inspection was deemed unnecessary.

### **Institutional Controls**

The ICs developed for the site include Section 86-111 of Winnebago County Code Article III (November 1999), which requires all properties within 200 feet of a public water supply to connect to the water supply instead of drilling a well. EPA does not expect new wells to be permitted in areas where groundwater contaminants were previously found to be above drinking water standards because these areas are now serviced by the North Park water supply.

In areas where municipal water is not available, Section 86-114 of the Code requires property owners to obtain a permit for new wells and well repairs. On the permit, the county can notify the applicant that the well is located in a potentially contaminated area and can recommend that the well be sampled. If contaminants are detected, the county can recommend that a home treatment unit be installed or that new wells be installed below the zone of contamination. The county can also notify EPA when a new permit is issued if additional consultation is needed.

EPA also required the Settling Defendants to develop a Communication Strategy that established points of contact between the Settling Defendants and Winnebago County officials responsible for public health to ensure a reliable flow of information.

### III. MONITORING RESULTS

The data collected during the 2006 RD study demonstrated that all groundwater contaminants observed historically had attenuated naturally to concentrations below drinking water standards prior to initiation of the RA. Three years of additional groundwater monitoring under the RA confirmed the temporal trend of declining VOC concentrations and demonstrated that contaminant concentrations were not rebounding. As a result, the contingency actions discussed in the ROD are not required.

### IV. ATTAINMENT OF GROUNDWATER RESTORATION CLEANUP LEVELS

Figure 2 presents the groundwater analytical data collected under the RA since May 2009. A comprehensive summary of the historical VOC data for the five monitoring wells and two former wells sampled during the groundwater monitoring program is provided in Table 1. These data demonstrate that 2002 was the last time applicable cleanup standards were exceeded in any groundwater samples collected at the site. In addition, all analytical data collected since 2005 demonstrate a continuing decline in contaminant concentrations.

### V. SUMMARY OF REQUIRED OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

This MNA remedy requires no Operation and Maintenance. Because ICs are no longer needed, maintenance and enforcement activities directed by EPA are also no longer necessary.

### VI. DEMONSTRATION OF QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

The RD study and six groundwater sampling events conducted under the RA were performed in accordance with a Quality Assurance Project Plan that EPA approved on April 28, 2005. The Field Sampling Plan and Site Health and Safety Plan were provided as attachments to the RD Work Plan, which EPA approved on June 7, 2005. The groundwater samples were sent to TestAmerica Laboratories Inc., an Illinois Environmental Accreditation Program laboratory. The samples were analyzed for the EPA Target Compound List VOCs, and Quality Assurance/ Quality Control samples were also collected. All analytical data were validated and found to be acceptable and suitable for their intended use. A data validation memorandum was prepared for each sample set, and the memoranda were provided in the various reports presenting the sampling data. There was no on-site construction other than the installation of monitoring wells.

### VII. FIVE-YEAR REVIEW

EPA completed the first Five-Year Review (FYR) for the site on December 23, 2008. The FYR found that the remedy was protective of human health and the environment in the short-term. EPA will not be conducting a second FYR for the site because there is no longer waste left on-site above levels that would preclude unlimited use and unrestricted exposure and groundwater has achieved drinking water standards.

### VIII. SITE COMPLETION CRITERIA

The implemented remedy achieves the degree of cleanup or protection specified in the ROD for all pathways of exposure. All selected remedial and removal actions, remedial action objectives, and associated cleanup goals are consistent with agency policy and guidance. No further Superfund response is needed to protect human health and the environment.

### IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY

1999 Administrative Order on Consent for a Non-Time-Critical Removal Action

2003 Record of Decision

2004 Administrative Order on Consent for Remedial Design

2006 Remedial Design Investigation Report

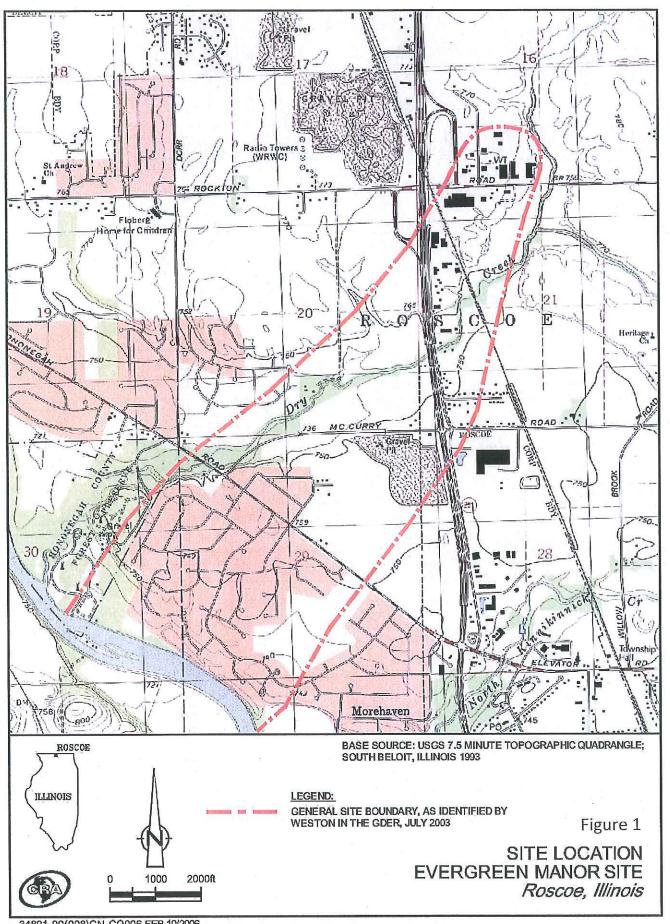
2007 Remedial Action Work Plan

2007 Five-Year Review

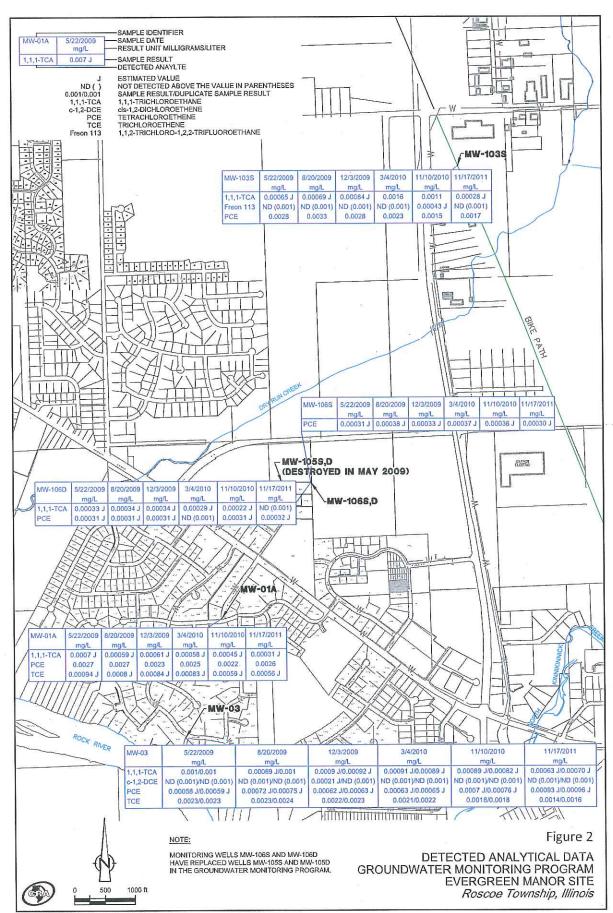
2009 Consent Decree for Remedial Action and Cost Recovery

2009 Consent Decree for Cost Recovery

2012 Remedial Action Completion and Certification Report



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Sample Location: Sample ID:			MW-01A EM2-GMW1A-01/01DP	MW-01A GW-052605-JK-026	MW-01A GW-052209-JK-051	MW-01A GW-082009-JL-61	MW-01A GW-120309-JK-68
Sample Date:			4/16/2002	5/26/2005	5/22/2009	8/20/2009	12/3/2009
_		Cleanup					
	Units	Standard <sup>1</sup>					
Volatile Organic Compounds							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L <sup>2</sup>	200	$2.4/2^{4}$	1.6	0.70 J <sup>5</sup>	0.59 J	0.61 J
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	NE <sup>3</sup>	0.34 J/0.34 J	ND(1.0) <sup>6</sup>	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/L	7	0.19 J/0.16 J	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/L	<b>7</b> 0	1.5/1.4	0.45 J	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
Tetrachloroethene	ug/L	5	1.7/1.7	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.3
Trichloroethene	ug/L	5	4.7/4.4	2.8	0.94 J	0.80 J	0.84 J
1,1,2-Trichloro-	ug/L	NE	ND(0.5)/ND(0.5)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
1.2.2-trifluoroethane (Freon 1	13)						

Sample Location: Sample ID: Sample Date:	Units	Cleanup Standard <sup>1</sup>	MW-01A GW-030410-JL-75 3/4/2010	MW-01A GW-111010-JK-82 11/10/2010	MW-01A GW-111711-JK-89 11/17/2011	MW-03 EM2-GMW3-01 4/16/2002	MW-03 GW-052605-JK-024/025 5/26/2005
Volatile Organic Compounds							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L²	200	0.58 J	0.45 J	0.31 J	2.1	1.8/1.8
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	$NE^3$	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	0.26 J	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/L	7	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	0.2 J	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/L	70	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	1.1	0.62 J/0.65 J
Tetrachloroethene	ug/L	5	2.5	2.2	2.6	0.1 ]	0.29 J/0.25 J
Trichloroethene	ug/L	5	0.83 J	0.59 J	0.56 J	7.2 J	4.6/4.8
1,1,2-Trichloro- 1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 1	ug/L 13)	NE	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(0.5)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)

Sample Location:			MW-03	MW-03	MW-03	MW-03
Sample ID:			GW-052209-JK-055/056	GW-082009-JL-62/63	GW-120309-JK-69/70	GW-030410-JL-76/77
Sample Date:			5/22/2009	8/20/2009	12/3/2009	3/4/2010
	Units	Cleanup Standard <sup>1</sup>				
Volatile Organic Compounds						
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L²	200	1.0/1.0	0.89 J/1.0	0.90 J/0.92 J	0.91 J/0.89 J
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	NE $^3$	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/L	7	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/L	70	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	0.21 J/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)
Tetrachloroethene	ug/L	5	0.58 J/0.59 J	0.72 J/0.75 J	0.62 J/0.63 J	0.63 J/0.65 J
Trichloroethene	ug/L	5	2.3/2.3	2.3/2.4	2.2/2.3	2.1/2.2
1,1,2-Trichloro-	ug/L	NE	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)
1.2.2-trifluoroethane (Freon 1	13)					

Sample Location: Sample ID:			MW-03 GW-111010-JK-83/84	MW-03 GW-111711-JK-90/91	MW-103S G103S	MW-103S G103S	MW-103S G103S	MW-103S MW103S	MW-103S EM2-G103S-01
Sample Date:			11/10/2010	11/17/2011	3/23/1994	2/21/1995	12/1/1996	5/31/2000	4/8/2002
	Units	Cleanup Standard <sup>1</sup>							
Volatile Organic Compounds			4		-				
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L <sup>2</sup>	200	0.89 J/0.82 J	0.63 J/0.70 J	5. <i>7</i>	3.0	1.5	ND(2)	0.63
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	NE <sup>3</sup>	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND	ND	ND	ND(1)	ND(0.5)
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/L	7	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND	ND	ND	ND(1)	ND(0.5)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/L	70	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND	ND	ND	ND(4)	ND(0.5)
Tetrachloroethene	ug/L	5	0.70 J/0.76 J	0.93 J/0.96 J	<u>17.0</u>	<u>43 J</u>	8.4	<u>9 T</u>	<u>5.9</u>
Trichloroethene	ug/L	. 5	1.8/1.8	1.4/1.6	ND	ND	ND	ND(1)	ND(0.5)
1,1,2-Trichloro- 1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 1	ug/L 13)	NE	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)				2 J	ND(0.5)

Sample Location: Sample ID:		•	MW-103S GW-052305-JK-004/005	MW-103S GW-052209-TK-050	MW-103S GW-082009-JL-57	MW-103S GW-120309-JK-64	MW-103S GW-030410-JL-71
•			· ·	,		,	•
Sample Date:			5/23/2005	5/22/200 <del>9</del>	8/20/2009	12/3/2009	3/4/2010
		Cleanup					
	Units	$Standard$ $^{\mathtt{I}}$	•				-
Volatile Organic Compounds							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L ²	200	0.42 J/0.33 J	0.65 J	0.69 J	0.84 J	1.6
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	$NE^3$	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/L	7	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/L	<i>7</i> 0 ·	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
Tetrachloroethene	ug/L	5	0.94 J/0.80 J	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.3
Trichloroethene	ug/L	5	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
1,1,2-Trichloro-	ug/L	NE	ND(1.0)/ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
1.2.2-trifluoroethane (Freon 1	13)						

Sample Location: Sample ID: Sample Date:	Units	Cleanup Standard <sup>1</sup>	MW-103S GW-111010-JK-78 11/10/2010	MW-103S GW-111711-JK-85 11/17/2011	MW-105S MW-105S 3/23/1994	MW-1058 MW-1058 2/22/1995	MW-105S MW105S 6/2/2000	MW-105S EM2-G105S-01/01DP 4/8/2002
Volatile Organic Compounds								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L²	200	1.1	0.28 J	7.5	6.0	<b>2</b> J	1.9/1.8
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	NE $^3$	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	0.7	0.7	ND(1)	0.21 J/0.19 J
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/L	7	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	·	0.8	ND(1)	ND(0.5)/ND(0.5)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/L	70	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	4.7	4.0	1 J	0.47 J/0.39 J
Tetrachloroethene	ug/L	5	1.5	1.7	4.1	<u>6.0</u>	3 J	3.5/3.1
Trichloroethene	ug/L	5	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	2 J	1.7/1.6
1,1,2-Trichloro- 1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 17	ug/L l3)	NE	0.43 J	ND(1.0)			ND(2) UJ <sup>7</sup>	ND(0.5)/ND(0.5)

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Sample Location:			MW-105S	MW-105D	MW-105D	MW-105D	MW-105D	MW-105D	MW-105D
Sample ID:			GW-052505-JK-018	MW-105D	MW-105D	MW105D	MW105D-01	EM2-G105D-01	GW-052505-JK-019
Sample Date:			5/25/2005	3/23/1994	2/22/1995	6/2/2000	6/2/2000	4/8/2002	5/25/2005
	Units	Cleanup Standard <sup>1</sup>		:	•				
Volatile Organic Compounds								•	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	$ug/L^2$	200	1.2	8.9	9.0	2 J	3	2.2	1.4
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	NE <sup>3</sup>	ND(1.0)	1.1	1.0	ND(1)	ND(1)	0.3 <del>9</del> J	ND(1.0)
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/L	7	ND(1.0)		1.0	ND(1)	ND(1)	ND(0.5)	ND(1.0)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/L	70	ND(1.0)	5. <i>7</i>	5.0	<b>1</b> J	2	1.3	ND(1.0)
Tetrachloroethene	ug/L	5	3.2	3.2	4.0	3 J	4	3.2	3.0
Trichloroethene	ug/L	5	0.82 J	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	2 J	3	2.8	0.94 J
1,1,2-Trichloro-	ug/L	NE	ND(1.0)			ND(2) UJ	***	ND(0.5)	ND(1.0)

Sample Location: Sample ID: Sample Date:	Units	Cleanup Standard <sup>1</sup>	MW-1065 MW-1065 3/24/1994	MW-106S MW-106S 2/22/1995	MW-106S GW-052505-JK-020 5/25/2005	MW-106S GW-052209-JK-054 5/22/2009	<i>MW-106S</i> <i>GW-082009-JL-58</i> 8/20/2009	MW-1065 GW-120309-JK-65 12/3/2009
Volatile Organic Compounds	unns	0 6427484647 66						
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L <sup>2</sup>	200	1.0	8.8	0.21 J	NTD(1.0)	NID(1.0)	NITY/1 D
, ,	_	NE <sup>3</sup>		0,0	•	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	NE			ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/L	7			ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/L	70		~~	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
Tetrachloroethene	ug/L	5	0.2	ND	0.48 J	0.31 J	0.38 J	0.33 J
Trichloroethene	ug/L	5	2.9	3.0	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
1,1,2-Trichloro-	ug/L	NE	<b>w</b> w		ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
1.2.2-trifluoroethane (Freon 1	13)				, ,	` ,	, ,	` '.

Sample Location: Sample ID: Sample Date:	Units	Cleanup Standard <sup>1</sup>	MW-106S GW-030410-JL-73 3/4/2010	MW-106S GW-111010-JK-80 11/10/2010	MW-1065 GW-111711-JK-87 11/17/2011	MW-106D MW-106D 3/24/1994	MW-106D MW-106D 2/22/1995	MW-106D GW-052505-JK-021 5/25/2005
Volatile Organic Compounds								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L²	200	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	2.0		0.57 J
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	NE $^3$	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)			ND(1.0)
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/L	7	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)			ND(1.0)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/L	<i>7</i> 0	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)		0.6 J	ND(1.0)
Tetrachloroethene	ug/L	5	0.37 J	0.36 J	0.30 J	ND	0.4 J	0.40 J
Trichloroethene	ug/L	5	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	2.5	3.0	ND(1.0)
1,1,2-Trichloro- 1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 1	ug/L 13)	NE .	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)			ND(1.0)

Sample Location: Sample ID:			MW-106D GW-052209-JK-053	MW-106D GW-082009-JL-59	MW-106D GW-120309-JK-66	MW-106D GW-030410-JL-72	MW-106D GW-111010-JK-79	MW-106D GW-111711-JK-86
Sample Date:			5/22/2009	8/20/2009	12/3/2009	3/4/2010	11/10/2010	11/17/2011
		Cleanup						
	Units	Standard <sup>1</sup>	•					
Volatile Organic Compounds							ž.	•
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	$ug/L^2$	200	0.33 J	0.34 J	0.34 J	0. <b>2</b> 9 J	0.22 J	ND(1.0)
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	NE $^3$	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/L	7	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/L	70	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
Tetrachloroethene	ug/L	5	0.31 J	0.31 J	0.31 J	ND(1.0)	0.31 Ј	0.32 J
Trichloroethene	ug/L	5	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
1,1,2-Trichloro-	ug/L	NE	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)	ND(1.0)
1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 1	13)						• •	` ,

Bold and underlined indicates an exceedence of the applicable cleanup standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Taken from Table 1 of the 2004 "Statement of Work for Remedial Design of the Remedial Action" (SOW).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> ug/L - micrograms per liter

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> NE - Not established

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Sample result/Duplicate sample result

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> J - estimated value

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> ND( ) - not detected above the quantitation limit stated in parentheses

 $<sup>^{7}\,\</sup>mathrm{UJ}$  - estimated quantitation limit